

- Since 2007, many countries have implemented national human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programs with the quadrivalent HPV (4HPV) vaccine that was shown to be highly efficacious in clinical trials involving 25,000 subjects.
- About 90% of genital warts (GWs) that develop shortly after HPV infection are caused by two of the 4HPV vaccine types, HPV6 and HPV11, and more than 70% of cervical cancers that develop decades after infection are caused by the other two vaccine HPV types, HPV16 and HPV18.
- Evidence demonstrates a strong impact on GWs, with near disappearance of new cases of GWs in vaccinated populations within five years of 4HPV vaccine implementation in settings with high 4HPV vaccine uptake.
- There is evidence of indirect impact on GWs in unvaccinated populations, in settings with high (>70%) vaccine uptake, nevertheless many countries (e.g., Australia) have extended their vaccination program to include both females and males to move towards a new level of HPV disease control.
- These real-life data are an early indicator of the expected longer-term clinical impact on vaccine-type HPV-related cancers.

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